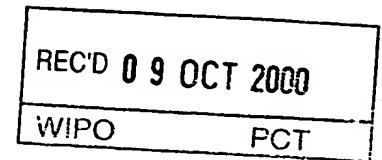


4



CERTIFICATE

This certificate is issued in support of an application for Patent registration in a country outside New Zealand pursuant to the Patents Act 1953 and the Regulations thereunder.

I hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional Specification as filed on 19 August 1999 with an application for Letters Patent number 337333 made by DEEP VIDEO IMAGING LTD.

PRIORITY DOCUMENT

SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

Dated 5 September 2000.

Neville Harris
Commissioner of Patents



337333

PATENTS FORM NO. 4

Appln Fee: \$50.00

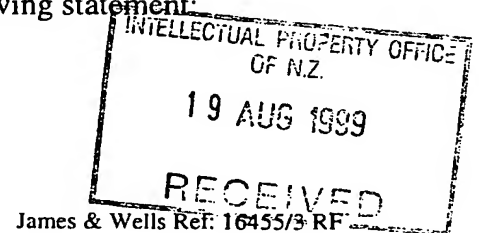
James & Wells Ref: 16155/3 RF

PATENTS ACT 1953
PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

DATA DISPLAY

I/WE Deep Video Imaging Limited, a New Zealand company of Airport Road,
RD 2, Hamilton, New Zealand

do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement:



DATA DISPLAY

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to data display.

BACKGROUND ART

5 Reference throughout this specification shall be made to use of the present invention in relation to the display of data in spreadsheets. However, it should be appreciated that aspects of the present invention can be used in relation to displaying data presented in other formats, perhaps graphically or in some other format for displaying in particular relational data

10 There are a number of spreadsheet programs, one of the more prolific being Microsoft Excel™. These spreadsheet programs have a number of cells in rows and columns into which data can be input. Often the cells within the spreadsheet are related to each other.

For example, there may be a cell that displays a number which is calculated from the
15 numbers represented in other cells in the spreadsheet. For instance, this particular cell may represent the total of a column of numbers. Any change to the numbers in that column will also be reflected in that cell representing the total.

This system works well when all of the data required to be reviewed can fit onto one computer screen display. However, often the user of the software creates spreadsheets
20 which have more data entered into them than can be shown on one screen display at a time.

To accommodate this need, spreadsheet software often includes a facility akin to an old-fashioned system of having separate sheets of paper or cards except this is

displayed on the computer, accessed by a virtual tab. For example, the screen may show one set of data. By clicking on a tab, a second set of data is then displayed on the screen with the first set of data being hidden by the second.

Unfortunately, this is still unsatisfactory. This is because the screen does not show all
5 of the data that the user may wish to see. While the user can choose which spreadsheet to view, the user cannot see the effect that changing a cell on one spreadsheet has on another cell on the other spreadsheet.

Another problem is that it can take some time for a user to locate a particular cell. Not only is this another attempt to address the situation has been the ability to include
10 multiple files on a screen which may be cross-linked in terms of having relational data.

Thus, it is possible for the user to alter data on one part of the screen in relation to one file and see its effect on another part of the screen in relation to another file.

Unfortunately, these attempts are still unsatisfactory. One problem with this system is that although there may be inter-relational data, there is no physical feel of the
15 relationship between the cells.

For example, on each spreadsheet there may be cells relating to similar data in the same columns and rows for each spreadsheet. However, positioning the spreadsheets beside each other on the screen does not provide an intuitive feel of the relationship of the cells to each other.

20 It is an object of the present invention to address the foregoing problems or at least to provide the public with a useful choice.

Further aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the ensuing description which is given by way of example only.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for creating a visual effect in the display of software wherein the

software is for the manipulation of data,

5 the method characterised by the steps of

- a) assigning a particular screen designation code to a first group of data, and
- b) assigning other screen designation codes to second and other groups of data as desired,

10 when the screen designation code determines which physical screen the group of data is displayed in a multi-level screen display.

As stated previously, the software in preferred embodiments is spreadsheet software, although it should be appreciated that the principles of the present invention can apply to other types of software, particularly those which relate to the display of data, such as a graphical analysis and so forth.

15 The screen designation code is merely a code that identifies which physical screen the image or software component is displayed upon.

The inventors of the present invention also invented a multi-level screen display and this is described in detail in PCT Application Nos. PCT/NZ98/00098 and PCT/NZ99/00021.

20 This is a device which is created by combining multiple layers of selectively transparent screens. Each screen is capable of showing an image. In preferred embodiments, the screen layers are liquid crystal displays. Preferably the screens are

aligned parallel to each other with a preset distance between them.

With this invention, images displayed on the screen furthest from the view (background screen), will appear at some depth behind the images displayed on the screen closest to the viewer (foreground screen). The transparent portions on the foreground screen will allow viewers to see images displayed on the background screen.

This arrangement of layering multiple screens allows images to be presented at multiple levels giving the viewer true depth without use of glass or lens.

The present invention will now refer to use with a multi-level screen as described above although this should not be seen as limiting.

The group of data is in preferred embodiments a spreadsheet such as that normally viewed in a spreadsheet program.

It should be appreciated that although reference shall be made throughout this specification now to only background and foreground screens, other aspects of the present invention may utilise more than two screens. For example, various spreadsheets may be on the multiple screens behind the foreground screen.

A group of data may be that information displayed when a particular tab is selected on the screen. Therefore, that group of data or spreadsheet is displayed on one of the physical screens.

The group of data or spreadsheet that can be viewed by selecting another tab may be displayed on another physical screen. Alternatively, if there are two separate spreadsheet programs, these can be imported to an embodiment of the present invention and have separate spreadsheets from the separate files shown on the separate screens with one spreadsheet overlaying another, but with the ability to see both.

One embodiment of the present invention will be an interface that identifies the coding on existing software with these identifiers and assign various data groups to the appropriate foreground or background screen.

5 The 'always on top' functions can be made fully or partially transparent by the present invention.

The interface may be a patch for existing software, a library file or a new front end for multiple existing software packages or a completely new operating system.

With existing software that does not have such coding, it may be necessary to implement the present invention by having customised software in which the software
10 developer specifies the software routines which cause the appropriate components and images to go on the appropriate screens.

The advantages of the present invention can now be readily seen.

Because of the physical separation between the screens, the viewer can easily see data on the front screen and on the rear screen as required. Thus, the user can see
15 significantly more data than previously viewable with standard software or standard screens. Indeed the amount of data that the user can see is a multiple proportional to the number of screens in the multi-level screen display.

The viewer can instantly see on which screen holds the cell or data that is relevant to it and select this.

20 The user can also see at a glance the relational nature of the data on the screens. For example, a change on one screen may cause corresponding change on the other screen overlaying it. This gives an instant appreciation of the effect of a change.

In some embodiments of the present invention the cells which change as a

consequence of altering data may be colour coded. This allows the user to more quickly identify where that change has occurred on multiple screens.

Some embodiments may have different shading to make it clear as to which screen the group of data is on, or to indicate which data is grouped together. The overall screens
5 may also be shaded/coloured to give visual clarity.

The present invention also allows the user to easily access a desired cell. Not only is this more desirable for the user in terms of mental satisfaction, but this also is significant in terms of physical relief. A problem that frequent computer users have is occupational overuse syndrome (oos) which is the repeated use of muscles, particularly
10 when typing or using a mouse. Easier access means that the mouse is used less in order to find a particular cell and thus a potentially unpleasant medical condition is avoided.

In some embodiments of the present invention some cells are presented as 3-dimensional blocks which can be selected, moved or removed like blocks in a wall to
15 reveal data on other screens.

Aspects of the present invention may extend to other standard functions on a spreadsheet program.

For example, spreadsheet programs often come with the ability to present the data graphically. Thus, for multi-relational data sheets, the present invention can also be
20 used to produce 3-dimensional graphs showing the data on x, y and z axes as required.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Further aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following description which is given by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a screen display of a prior art spreadsheet software, and

Figure 2 illustrates another prior art screen display, and

Figure 3 is a concept drawing showing the 3-dimensional nature of the present invention.

5 BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Figure 1 is a screen display from a Microsoft Excel™ program. This illustrates a group of data on a spreadsheet generally indicated by arrow 1 on the screen. The associated tab (2) indicates that the data we are looking at relates to "FBT Calc – Lease".

10 The screen also shows that there is a second group of data (not shown) and positioned visually under the first group of data. The indicator that there is a second group of data is the tab (3) which reads "FBT Calc – Lease to Own".

To view the second group of data, it is necessary to select the tab (3). However, in doing so the first group of data is obscured by the second group of data. Thus, the
15 effect of a change on one group of data is not immediately discernable as the user cannot see the other group of data.

It can also be seen that it can be difficult for the user to select a particular cell given that half of the data is obscured at any one time.

It should also be appreciated that spreadsheet programs of this type have the ability to
20 have multiple tabs, not just the two shown.

Figure 2 illustrates a screen display whereby two separate files have been imported into the one screen display and are positioned side by side. This enables the user to change data on file and view its corresponding effect on the other file.

However, because the files are side by side, this is not intuitive with there being no real physical relationship between cells having the same common row and column. Further, the screen size is still limited and only a certain amount of data can be fitted onto the screen.

- 5 The present invention provides for the separate groups of data (whether from separate files of merely separate spreadsheets to be displayed on separate physical screens aligned with each other.

Figure 3 shows an example of a multi-level spreadsheet using only 2 layers. Information can be stored on both layers. The layout of the cells can be used to
10 enhance user information by positioning related cells close to or behind one another so as to improve the visual feedback to the user speeding up the development time and improving error detection. The positioning of the cells can also be used to increase the information available on a given cell as illustrated by the text and numbering chosen for figure 3. The front screen is ready to receive the monthly information such as
15 income generated or expenses incurred while the back screen provides the user with immediate information about the day on which the income was generated or expense total incurred, thus reducing the need to look away from the cell to gain this information.

The 3-dimensional spreadsheet enables the user to see far greater quantities of data in
20 the one visual display than before.

It also enables the user to quickly select a desired cell. Further, the relational nature of the data to each other can be intuitively perceived.

Aspects of the present invention have been described by way of example only and it should be appreciated that modifications and additions may be made thereto without departing from the scope thereof.

DEEP VIDEO IMAGING LIMITED

by their Attorneys

JAMES & WELLS

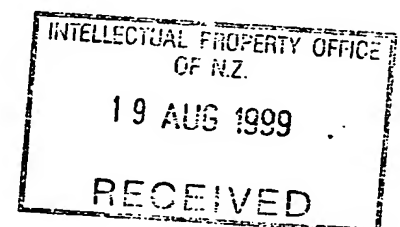


Fig. 1

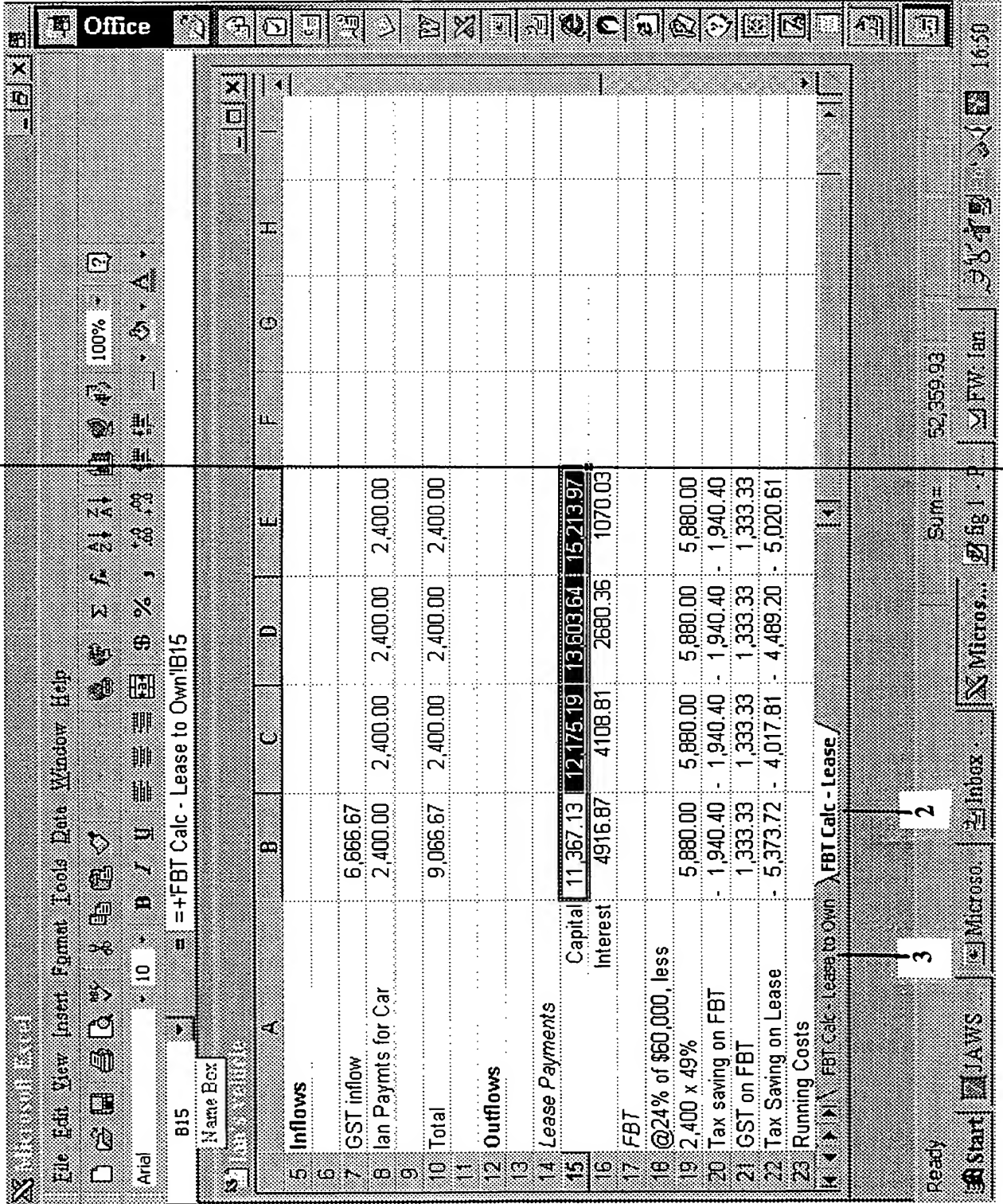


Fig.2

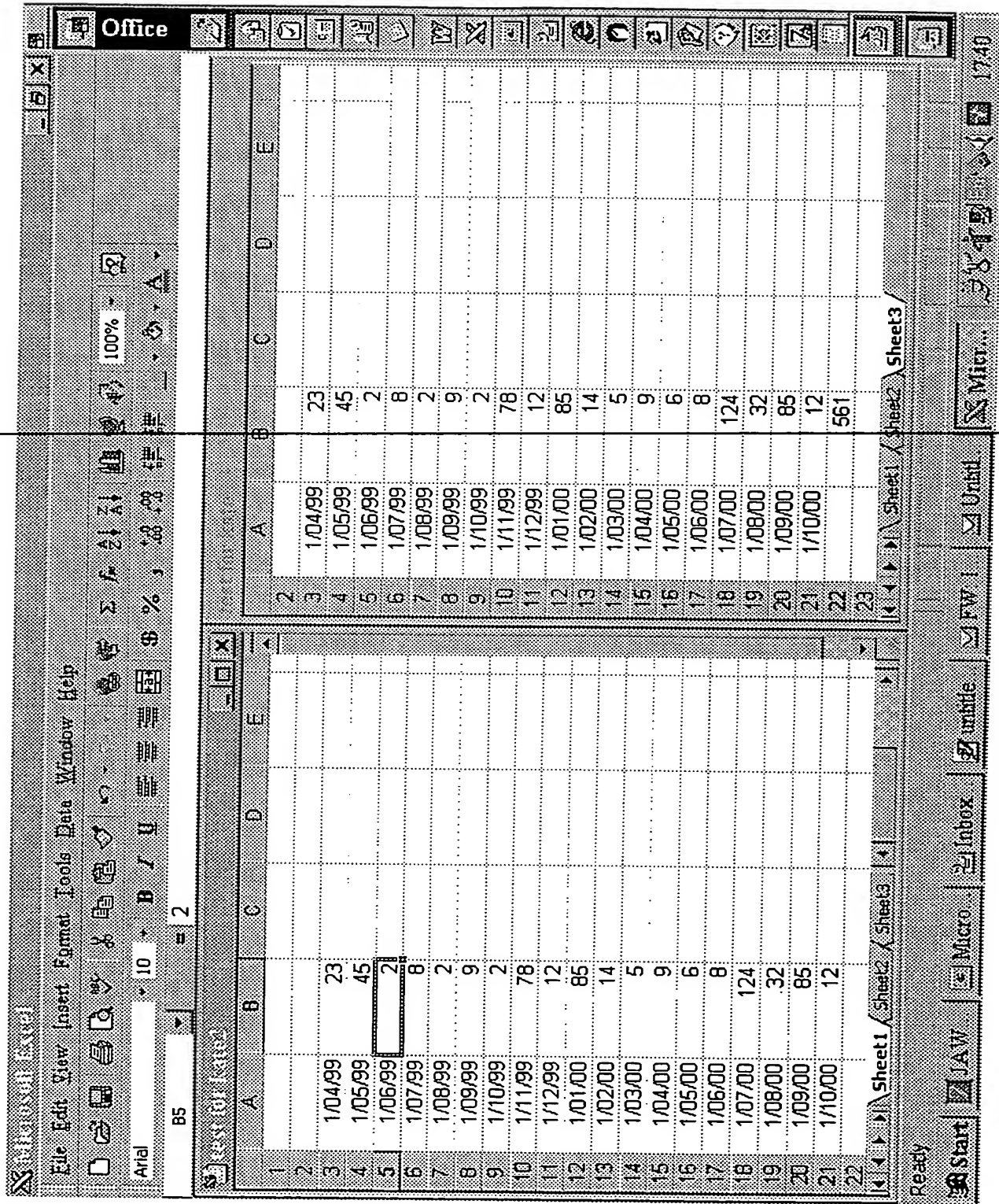


Fig. 3

JAN	01	02	
FEB	01	02	
MAR	01	02	
APR	01	02	